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ABSTRACT

Findings are presented from a May 1969 survey on the growing number of "moonlighters" in the work force: (1) one in twenty workers held more than one job during the survey week; (2) three of every ten multiple jobholders were women, nearly double the proportion of 1969: (3) the number of men with multiple jobs remained about the same: (4) the moonlighting rate for black men dropped more rapidly than that for white men; and (5) the rate for black women remained stationary, while that for white women rose sharply. Other findings include that public administration and agriculture and services were groups of industries employing large proportions of workers who moonlighted: second jobs were largely in agriculture, self-employment, and services; and farmers and farm managers and professional and technical workers reported higher moonlighting rates. These reasons for moonlighting are indicated: meeting regular expenses, saving for future, enjoying the work, paying off debts, getting experience. The following materials supplement the findings summary: an explanatory note on the survey methodology and twelve tables detailing personal characteristics, industry group and class cf worker, cccupation(s), and hours worked. (YLB)

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Multiple Jobholders in May 1979



Special Labor Force Report 239

U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics 184-4/8

January 1981



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Women's share of moonlighting nearly doubles during 1969-79

Special Labor Force Report shows 1.4 million women and 3.3 million men were multiple jobholders in May 1979

EDWARD S. SEKSCENSKI

Nearly 1 in 20 workers held more than one job during the survey week in May 1979. Since May 1969, despite some fluctuations, the number of "moonlighters" has grown at about the same rate as the total work force; by May 1979, about 4.7 million persons held more than one job. The most striking change in the moonlighting work force during the decade is the proportion of women in its ranks. About 3 of every 10 multiple jobholders in May 1979 were women, nearly double the proportion of 10 years earlier. (See table 1.)

Multiple jobholders are persons who were: wage or salary workers with more than one employer, self-employed but also held a wage and salary job, or unpaid family workers on their primary jobs but also held wage and salary jobs.² The primary job is the one where the greatest number of hours was worked.

Patterns by sex and race

In May 1969, about 658,000 women held more than one job, representing 16 percent of all moonlighters. By May 1979, moonlighting women numbered 1.4 million, accounting for 30 percent. However, the number of men with multiple jobs remained about 3.3 million. These changes are consistent with the increased proportion of women in the total work force, many of whom are the primary earners in their families. Further, the growth in the number of multi-earner families may have diminished the economic incentive for some husbands to hold more than one job.

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While the reported incidence of multiple jobholding has long been lower for black than for white workers, the difference has grown considerably in recent years. The moonlighting rate for black men has dropped more rapidly than that for white men. The rate for black women has remained largely stationary, while that for white women has risen sharply.

Between 1969 and 1979, the reported incidence of moonlighting among black men dropped from 6.1 to 3.8 percent, while the rate for white men declined from 7.0 to 6.1 percent. During the same period, the rate for black women edged down, from 2.2 to 2.0 percent, but the rate for white women inc: assed from 2.3 to 3.7 percent. However, although black women were less likely than white women to hold more than one job, they were more likely to work full-time on at least one job.⁴

Industry and occupation

Groups of industries employing large proportions of workers who also moonlighted during May 1979 included public administration, 7.6 percent, and agriculture and services, 6.1 percent each. Within these groups, the specific industries with the highest proportions of moonlighters were State and local administration, 9.3 percent; education, 8.2 percent; and entertainment and recreation, 7.3 percent. (See tables 2 and 3.)

About 15 percent of second jobs were in agriculture, more than 4 times the percentage of primary jobs in the industry. One-third of multiple jobholders, including nearly two-fifths of the men, were self-employed in their second jobs. The proportion of moonlighters working their secondary jobs in services, 30 percent, was slightly higher than that for single jobholders.

Table 1. Persons holding two jobs or more and multiple jobholding rates, May 1969 to May 1979 (Numbers in thousands)

	Total multiple jobholders At least one job in agriculture Total			ro jobs in nona cultural industric		Multiple jobholding rate ¹					
Year	Year Total employed Planting agriculture 77,264 4,008 939 77,264 4,048 943 771 78,708 4,035 851 772 81,224 3,770 831 773 83,758 4,262 987 774 85,786 3,889 848 775 84,146 3,918 890 776 87,278 3,948 819	Total	Two wage and salary jobs	Wage and salary and self employed	Both sexes	Men	Women	White	Black ²		
1970	78,358 78,708 81,224 83,758 85,786 84,146	4,048 4,035 3,770 4,262 3,889 3,918	943 851 831 987 848 890	3,069 3,105 3,184 2,939 3,275 3,041 3,028 3,129 3,637 3,587 3,852	2,326 2,356 2,288 2,066 2,410 2,169 2,131 2,191 2,515 2,513 2,650	743 749 896 873 865 872 897 938 1,122 1,074	5.2 5.2 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.5 4.7 .4.5 5.0 4.8 4.9	6.9 7.0 6.7 6.6 5.8 5.8 5.9 6.2 5.8	2.3 2.6 2.4 2.7 2.6 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.3 3.5	5.3 5.3 4.8 5.1 4.6 4.7 5.3 5.0	4.5 4.4 3.8 3.7 4.7 3.8 3.7 2.8 2.6 3.1

Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons.

Among the major occupational groups, farmers and farm managers, and professional and technical workers reported the highest rates of moonlighting. Nearly 1 in 4 multiple jobholders in May 1979 was a professional or technical worker, up from less than 1 in 5 in 1969. Women in these occupations accounted for more than 60 percent of the increase. Particularly large increases in moonlighting occurred among women teaching in primary and secondary schools, and persons working in health professions. The moonlighting rates for men in these two professions, though more than twice that of women in comparable jobs, were down by about one percentage point each, from their 1969 levels. Another occupational group with a high proportion of moonlighting men was protective services, such as police who also work as private guards. This rate, however, also decreased during the decade, from slightly less than 17 percent to about 12 percent.

Occupational groups with lower than average rates of multiple jobholding in May 1979, as well as 10 years earlier, included factory operatives and clerical workers.

Although differences exist in the responses given by men and women, the distribution of reasons for working more than one job has shown few year-to-year changes since 1974, the first period for which comparable data are available.5 About 29 percent of men and 34

Table 2. Multiple jobholders by type of industry and class of worker, May 1978 and May 1979 (Numbers in thousands)

		Multiple }	obholders	Seco	nd job in agric	ulture	Second job	in nonagricultu	ral industries
Primary job	Total employed	Number	Percent of employed	Total	Wage or salary	Self- employed	Total	Wage or salary	Self- employed
MAY 1978									
Total	93,904	4,493	4.8	752	118	634	3,741	2,878	863
Agriculture Wage and salary Self-employed Ungaid family	3,392 1,441 1,627 323	204 70 106 28	6.0 4.9 6.5 8.6	50 34 13 3	24 8 13 3	26 26 (¹) (²)	154 36 94 25	143 25 94 25	11 11 (') (2)
Nonagriculture Wage and salary Self-employed Unpaid family	90.512 83.526 6,442 543	4,289 4,066 202 21	4.7 4.2 3.1 3.8	701 700 1	94 93 1	607 607 (¹) (²)	3,587 3,365 201 21	2,735 2,513 201 21	852 852 (1) (2)
, MAY 1979]
Total	96,327	4,724	4.9	725	145	580	3,999	2.993	1,006
Agriculture Wage and salary Self-employed Unpaid family	3,315 1,455 1,592 332	203 78 108 16	6.1 5.4 7.1 5.0	57 42 14 1	27 12 14 1	30 30 (1) (2)	146 37 94 16	137 28 94 16	9 9 (¹) (²)
Nonagriculture	93,012 85,662 6,841 509	4,521 4,307 206 8	4.9 5.0 3.0 1.5	668 660 8 0	118 110 8 0	550 550 0 (²)	3,852 3,647 198 8	2,855 2,650 198 8	997 997 0 (²)

Self-employed persons with secondary businesses or farms, but no wage or salary jobs, ere not counted as multiple jobholders.

² Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for persons of black and other races except white, about 90 percent of whom are black.

² Persons whose primary jobs were as unpaid family workers were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

Table 3.	Personal	characteristics	of persons	with 2 je	obs or	more, May 1979
. Oh make a in the				-		•

		Total			Men		Women			
Characteristic	Total	Muttiple j	obholders	Total	Multiple j	obhoiders	Total	Multiple j	obholders	
	employed	Number	Percont	employed	Number	Percent	employed	Number	Percent	
AGE							1			
Total, 16 years and over	96,327	4,724	4.9	56,410	3,317	5.9	39,917	1,407	3.5	
and 17 years	3,118	120	3.8	1,755	59	3.4	1,363	60	4,4	
and 19 years	4,593	180	3.9	2,429	107	4.4	2,164	73	3.4	
to 24 years	13,715	656	4.8	7,481	382	5.1	6,234	274	4.4	
to 34 years	25,589	1,405	5.5	15,158	976	6.4	10,431	430	4,1	
to 44 years	18,747	1,066	5,7	10,969	790 ·	7.2	7,777	277	3.6	
to 54 yaars	16,229	805	5.0	9,795	613	6.3	6,434	192	3.0	
to 64 years	11,364	401	3.5	6,968	319	4.6	4,396	82	1.9	
years and over	2,974	91	3.1	1,855	71	3.8	1,118	20	1.7	
MARITAL STATUS										
ngle	22,822	1,001	4.4	12,974	572	4.4	9,848 -	429	4.4	
arried, spouse present	61,598	3,199	5.2	39,098	2,550	6.5	22,500	649	2.9	
ther marital status	11,908	524	4.4	4,339	195	4.5	7,569	329	4.3	
RACE AND ETHNICITY										
Trite	85,541	4,390	5.1	50,656	3.087	6.1	34,885	1,304	3.7	
ack	9,076	269	3.0	4,840	182	3.8	4,237	86	2.0	
ispanic origin	4,684	150	3.2	2,907	111	3.8	1,741	39	2.2	

percent of women stated "meeting regular expenses" was the main reason for holding two or more jobs during the survey week. (See table 4.) In 1974, 33 percent of men and 30 percent of women cited this as their main reason. However, among black women, about half of those with more than one job gave the need to meet regular expenses as their principal reason for moonlighting, both in 1974 and 1979.

A larger proportion of men than women in May 1979 said "saving for the future" was their main reason for holding more than one job. More older workers than young ones offered "enjoying the work" on their second jobs as the main reason. More younger workers said it was "paying off debts." The proportion of women working a second job "to get experience" increased in

almost every age group during 1974-79.

Marital status, historically, has been a factor in the decision to moonlight. The highest rates were exhibited by married men, especially those with two children or more. The lowest rates have been shown by married women. However, in the 1969-79 period, rates for married men declined and those for married women increased by about one percentage point each. The rate for widowed, divorced, and separated women rose from 3.5 to 4.3 percent. Single (never-married) women showed an even larger increase in moonlighting during the period, from 2.5 to 4.4 percent.

About two-thirds of multiple jobholders worked one full-time and one part-time job. More than threefourths of such persons were men. Nearly half of wom-

Sex, marital status, and race	Total (thousands)	Total percent	Meet regular expenses	Pay off debts	Save for tuture	Get exper- lence	Help friend or relative	Buy some- thing special	Enjoy the work	Changed job	Other
Total	4,724	100.0	30.4	6.7	9.5	8.5	5.9	8.3	18.2	1.3	11.3
ALL RACES											
Men, total Married, wife present Vornen, total Married, husband present	3,317 2,550 1,407 636	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	28.8 32.4 34.3 25.9	6.3 5.3 7.7 4.9	11.0 10.8 5.9 6.2	8.8 8.3 7.1 7.3	5.6 5.1 6.4 7.4	7.8 6.4 9.6 11.4	19.1 20.3 16.0 20.9	1.1 .7 1.9 2.5	11.5 10.8 11.1 13.4
WHITE					. '						
Ven	3,087 1,304	100.0 100.0	28.4 33.4	6.9 7.3	10.9 6.0	8.9 7.4	5.8 6.6	7.7 9.8	19.5 17.0	1,1 1.8	11,6 10.9
BLACK AND OTHER?									İ		
Vomen	230 103	100.0 100.0	33.2 46.6	11.2 12.6	12.6 4.9	6.3 2.9	3.1 4.9	9.0 6,8	13.0 3.9	.1 3.9	10.8 13.6

¹ Data on reasons for working at more than one job by race are tabulated for "black and other," in contrast to black only. The black and other group includes those who identified them-

selves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group were black.

en moonlighters held two part-time jobs. The proportion of men holding two full-time jobs in May 1979 was twice as high as for women:

Multiple jobholders	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total [in thousands]	4,724	3,317	1,407
Percent distribution	100	100	100
One full-time, one part-time job	67	75	51
Two part-time jobs	27	19	48
Two full-time jobs	_ 5	7	3

An average total of 52 hours was worked by moonlighters during the survey week. Hours worked on secondary jobs averaged 13; those worked by moonlighting women averaged about 70 percent of those by men. About 30 percent of moonlighters worked from 8 to 14 hours a week on their secondary jobs. About 52 percent worked either 1 to 7 hours or 15 to 21 hours. Industries in which employees worked more than the average number of hours on secondary jobs, in May 1979, included construction, 16 hours, and manufacturing, 15 hours.

Moonlighters worked a weekly median of 40 hours on their primary jobs in May 1979, the same median as single jobholders, and for both white and black workers. Moonlighters who were self-employed in agriculture as a first job worked a median of 56 hours, the longest of any occupation, while unpaid family workers averaged 35 hours of work on their first jobs.

---- FOOTNOTES-

^{&#}x27;This is an annual study based on data supplied by the May Current Population Survey.

Also included as multiple jobholders are persons who had two jobs during the survey week because they were changing jobs. This group is very small—about one percent of all multiple jobholders in May 1979. Persons employed only in private households (such as housekeepers, launderers, gardeners, and babysitters) who worked for two or more employers during the survey week were not counted as multiple jobholders, because working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of this type of work. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with secondary jobs as unpaid family workers.

¹See Beverly L. Johnson, "Marital and family characteristics of workers, 1970-78," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1979, pp. 49-52; and Janet L. Norwood and Elizabeth Waldman, "Women in the labor force: some new data series," U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 575, October 1979.

^{&#}x27;See Carol Leon and Robert W. Bednarzik, "A profile of women on part-time schedules," Monthly Labor Review. October 1978, pp. 3-12.

^{&#}x27;The question asked is "What is the main reason that... worked at more than one job?" That question was also asked in May 1969, but only five reasons were tabulated at that time. Since May 1974, eight reasons have been tabulated, thus, the earlier data are not strictly comparable with the 1974-79 tables.

Appendix

The report contains, in addition to the article from the May 1980 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:

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Supplementary tables:	
 A. Personal characteristics of persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979 B. Industry group and class of worker of secondary job, by industry group and class of of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979 C. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 	worker A-5 2 jobs
or more, by sex, May 1979	ay 1979 A-7 bs or
more, May 1979	b, for
G. Total hours worked, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at vat 2 jobs or more, May 1979	A-9
H. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of secondary job, f persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1977	A-9
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and ethnic origin, May 1979	
worker of primary job, May 1979	
primary job, May 1979	

Explanatory Note

Estimates in this report are based on supplementary questions in the May 1979 monthy survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.

Concepts

Population coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 56,000 occupied households in 641 areas in 1,113 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 21, 1977. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the primary and secondary jobs held during the survey week. The primary job of a person employed at two jobs or more is the job at which the greatest number of hours were worked during the week.

The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census Population. The class-ofworkers breakdown specified "wage and salary

For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey (BLS Report 463).

workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or any government unit. Self-employed workers are person working on their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Multiple jobholders. For purposes of this survey, a multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the survey week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more, (2) was selfemployed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) as an unpaid family worked worker but also had a secondary wage or salary job. A person employed only in private household (as a maid, laundress, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week was not counted as a multiple jobholder. Working for several employers was considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with any additional jobs as unpaid family workers. The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

Hours of work. The statistics on hours of work are for the acutal number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons working in more than one job, information was obtained in this special study on hours worked on the primary job and on the secondary job.

The total number of hours worked was obtained by adding hours reported separately for the primary job and the secondary job, rather than using the respondent's answer to total hours worked.

Full-time and part-time jobs. Full-time jobs are those at which persons worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and part-time jobs are those at which persons worked 1 to 34 hours.

Earnings. Earnings on the primary job are the usual weekly money earnings (before deductions for taxes,

etc.) received by workers in the form of wages and salaries (including commissions and tips).

Age. The age classification is based on age of the person at last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and black.

Marital status. Persons are classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview; single; married, spouse present; and other marital status. The classification "married," "spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applied to person who are married with spouse absent, widowed, or divorced.

Sums distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute number of percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates.

Estimation procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would

have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment in the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, this is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measures any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the same would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the differences would be less than twice the standard error.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 922,000 multiple jobholders had at least one agricultural job in May 1977. Table A-1 shows the standard error of 922,000 to be approximately 40,128. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have differed from the same estimate by less than 40,128. Chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 80,256.

These 922,000 multiple jobholders were 20.2 percent of all moonlighters in May 1977. Table A-2 shows the standard error of 20.2 percent with a base of 4,558,000 to be about 0.9 percent. Consequently chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 19.3 and 21.1 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 18.4 and 22.0 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

Table A-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers

(68 chances out of 100; in thousands)

	Standard error of estimate	
50 .	 	10
100	 	13
		I .

Table A-2. Standard errors of estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

		Base of estimated percentage (thousands)											
Estimated percent	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000			
	-												
or 99	1.3	0.8	0,6	0.4	0.3	.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
or 98	1.9	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	,1			
or 95	2.9	1.9	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	,2	.1	.1			
0 or 90	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1			
5 or 85	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1			
0 or 80	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.2	.1			
5 or 75		3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2			
5 or 65		4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2			
0	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.2			

Table A. Personal characteristics of persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)	8	OTH SEXES			MEN			WOMEN	
AGE, MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN	TOTAL EM=	PERSON: 2 Ji - OR 1	OBS 10RE	TOTAL EM-	PERSON: 2 J	OBS HORE	TOTAL EM-	PERSON 2 J OR	OBS More
-	PLOYED		PERCENT OF EM- PLOYED	PLOYED	NUMBER .	PERCENT OF EH- PLOYED	PLOYED	NUHBER	PERCENT OF EM- PLOYED
AGE									
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	96,327	4,724	4.9	56,410	3,317	5.9	39,917	1,407	3.5
16 ANO 17 YEARS	3,118 4,593 13,715 25,589 18,747 16,229 11,364 2,974	1,405 1,405 1,066 805 401 91	3.8 3.9 4.8 5.7 5.0 3.5	1,755 2,429 7,481 15,158 10,969 9,795 6,968 1,855	613 319 71	3.4 4.4 5.4 6.4 7.2 6.3 4.6	1,363 2,164 6,234 10,431 7,777 6,434 4,396 1,118	73 274 430 277 192 82 20	3.4 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.0 1.9
MARITAL STATUS								ļ	
SINGLE. MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	22,822 61,598 11,908	3,199		12,974 39,098 4,339	2,550	6.5	9,848 22,500 7,569	649	2.9
RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN									
WHITE	85,541 9,076 4,648	269	3.0	50,656 4,840 2,907	182		34,885 4,237 1,741	86	2.0

¹ Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

Table B. Industry group and class of worker of secondary jeb, by industry group and class of worker of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more. May 1979

	!								DARY JO							
		AGRIC	ULTURE	└			NONA	GRICULT	URAL IN	DUSTRIE	<u> </u>					
INDUSTRY GROUP AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	TOTAL	WAGE AND SALARY	SELF- EMPLOY-		201	HANUFAC	TURING	TRANS- PORTA-		ADE	FINANCE, INSUR-	SER	VICE	PUB		
TOTAL OF TRANSPORT			WORKERS	TOTAL	STRUC- TION	DURABLE GOOOS	NON- DURABLE GOODS	TION AND PUBLIC UTILI- TIES		RETAIL	ANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	EDUCA- TIONAL	OTHER	FEDERAL	NTFE AND LOCAL	WORKER
ALL PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE	100.0	3.1	12.3	63.4	3.4	2.2	1.8	4.4	1.5	16.5	4.2	310	20.0	1.3	2.0	21.3
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS. SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS. DNAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIE 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	13.3 15.2 13.2 2.6 2.6 5.1 3.2 2.8 4.1	14.6 37.7 (1) 12.2 12.8 25.3 20.1 18.1	67.7 35.7 36.8 63.2 61.5 48.3 52.4 54.3	8.0 4.4 11.9 3.2 3.1 19.6 2.8 4.0	4.1 4.8 4.2 2.2 3.6 3.7 5.7	2.0 2.1 2.2 1.8 1.5 2.8	11.1 6.1 14.5 4.1 3.7 1.2 2.9 2.6 3.2	5.3 9.4 1.3 1.3 .4 .5	10.4 12.4 8.5 16.8 16.9 6.3 13.4 11.8	3.7 3.3 4.2 4.2 1.8 3.0 3.5 2.2	1.2 	8.8 5.4 7.8 20.5 20.1 11.4 15.6 16.7	4.0 7.6 1.1 1.0 8	7.6 2.7 2.5 3.6 4.2 2.6	4.4 11.3 (') 22.1 23.1 21.2 24.3 24.8 23.3
UTILITIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE WHOLESALE. RETAIL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND	100.0 100.0 100.0	1.7 2.7 3.1 2.6	18.2 10.1 11.5 9.7	54.2 70.9 64.8 72.7	1.2 2.9 3.9 2.6	2.9 3.0 2.0 3.3	2.1 1.6 1.0 1.8	9.5 4.4 3.1 4.8	2.9 8.5	13.0 25.9 24.3 26.3	3.3 5.4 3.1 6.0	2.5 2.7 2.5 2.8	16.1 18.6 13.2 20.1	1.1	1.8 2.3 3.0 2.1	25.9 16.2 20.6 15.0
REAL ESTATE SERVICES EDUCATIONAL OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. FEDERAL STATE AND LOCAL SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.7 1.9 1.8 1.9 2.6 3.6 2.0	10.6 6.6 7.2 6.2 11.8 15.1 10.1 (3)	57.8 66.0 63.1 68.3 67.6 62.3 70.3 96.1	7. 1.6 .9 .8 3.1 2.6 3.3 4.6	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.5	1.7 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.9 4.0 .8 2.7	2.1 2.8 2.1 3.4 5.4 3.2 6.5	2.0 1.0 .3 1.6 2.1 -	18.2 15.7 16.1 15.4 22.5 24.0 21.7 15.2	11.5 4.0 4.4 3.7 3.5 2.7 3.9 5.3	5.0 7.7 9.1 6.7 6.0 7.3 5.4	11.8 29.0 24.8 32.5 14.9 7.7 18.5 27.6	.7 .9 .9 2.0 6.0	3.2 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.3 5.2	30.0 25.5 27.9 23.6 18.1 19.0 17.6

Includes wage and salary workers in mining, not shown separately.
Includes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

³ Self-employed persons with a secondary farm or business, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

Table C. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1979

UMBERS IN THOUSANDS)	Ĭ				PERSONS		JOBS OR	HORE			HEN	·
		BOTH		cen-	NUMBER	AS A	PER	CENT	NUMBER	AS A		CENT
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER	NUMBER	AS A		CENT UTION OF	BY		DISTRIB		BY		DISTRIB	
	INDUS-		D 131K10	1		DF ALL		1	INDUS-	OF ALL		r
		PERSONS	PRIMARY JOB	SECOND- ARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECOND- ARY JOB		WOMEN IN INDUS- TRY	PRIMARY JOB	SECOND-
ALL INDUSTRIES	4,724	4.9	100.0	100.0	3,317	5.9	100.0	100.0	1,407	3,5	100.0	100.0
RICULTURE	203	6.1	4.3	15.4	179	6.7	5.4	19.9	23	3.6	1.7	4.5
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	78	5.4	1.7	3.1	67	5.7	2.0	3.9	12	4.0	.8	1.2
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	108	7.1	2.3	12.3	104	7.5	3.1	16.1	4	2.9	.3	3.4
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	16	5.0	.3	(1)	9	8.1	.3	(1)	8	3.5	.6	(1)
NAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	4,521	4.9	95.7	84.6	3,138	5.8	94.6	80.1	1,383	3.5	98.3	95.5
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS			91.2	63.4	2,993	6.1	90.2	57.7	1,315	3.6	93.4	76.6
MINING		4.6	0.8	0.1	36	4.8	1.1	.2	2		.2	: -
CONSTRUCTION			5.8	3.4	254	5.4	7.7	4.4	51		1.5	1.0
MANUFACTURING.	843		17.9	4.1	707		21.3	4.4	136		9.7	3.2
DURABLE GOODS	539		11.4	2.2	474		14.3	2.9	66		4.7	.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	304	3.7	6.4	1.8	233	4.6	7.0	1.5	71	2.2	5.0	2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	313	5,2	6.6	4.4	253	5.5	7,6	5.3	61	4.2	4.3	2.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	752	4.3	15.9	18.1	483	5.1	14.5	14.2	269	3.4	19.1	27.2
WHOLESALE			3.5	1.5	126		3.8	1.9	40		2.8	. 6
RETAIL			12.4	16.5	357		10.8	12,3	230		16.3	26.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	i	1	1	†
ESTATE	233	4.6	4.9	4.2	147	7.3	4.4	4.4	86	2.8	6.1	3.7
SERVICES	1,460	5.9	30.9	24.9	803	8.9	24.2	20.5	657	. 4.2	46.7	35.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	17734		7	1.8	1		-	1.0	33	3.1	2.3	3.6
BUSINESS AND REPAIR			2.6	3.4	88	4.8	2.7	3.3	33		2.3	3.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	659		14.0	5.0	371		11.2	4.6	289	1	20.5	5.9
EDUCATION	. 375		7.9	6.9	180		5.4	4.7	194		13.8	
ALL OTHER SERVICES	271	5.8	5.7	7.8	163	7.2	4.9	7.0	108	4.4	7.7	9.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	393	7.6	8.3	4.2	311	9.2	9.4	4.3	82		5.8	3.9
POSTAL SERVICE		7.9	1.2	.3	45			.4	10		-7	
OTHER FEDERAL	.\ 77	4.7	1.6	9	56		1.7	. 9	21		1.5	1.0
STATE AND LOCAL	. 261	9.3	5.5	2.9	570	11.6	6.3	3.0	51	5.1	3.6	2.7
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS			9.4		143		4.3	22.3	63			18.9
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	. E	1.5	.2	(1)	2	3.4	1 .1	(1)	6	1.3	.4	(1)

Persons whose only extra job was as an unpaid family workers were not counted multiple jobholders.

Table D. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex. May 1979

		58911			PERSONS		JOBS OR	HURE			1EN	
		BOTH :					N		NUMBER	AS A		*****
OCCUPATION GROUP	NUMBER	AS A PERCENT	DISTRIB	CENT UTION OF	NUMBER BY		DISTRIB		BY	PERCENT	DISTRIB	CENT UTION OF
·	OCCUPA- TION OF PRIHARY JOB		PRIHARY JOB	SECONO- ARY JOB	OCCUPA- TION OF PRIMARY JOB	MEN IN	PRIHARY JOB	SECOND- ARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECOND-
ALL OCCUPATIONS	4,724	4.9	100.0	100.0	3,317	5.9	100.0	100.0	1,407	3.5	100.0	100.0
OFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS ENGINEERS. MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	1,134 56 182 325	7.5 3.9 6.7 9.5	24.0 1.2 3.9 6.9	19.7 .3 3.5 3.1	774 56 103 167	8.9 4.0 10.9 16.0 8.5	23.3 1.7 3.1 5.0	19.0 .4 3.5 2.2	361 79 158 123	5.5 4.5 6.7 5.2	25.6 5.6 11.3 8.7	21.5 3.7 5.2
NAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	539	5,2	11.4	10.4	434	5.5	13.1	12.6	105	4.1	7.5	5.4
LES WORKERS	268 133 155 655	4.8 4.2 5.3 3.8	6.1 2.8 3.3 13.9	10.9 6.7 4.2 9.6	212 88 124 191	6.2 7.2 5.6 5.7	6.4 2.7 3.7 5.7	8.6 3.9 4.7 4.5	76 45 31 464	2.9 2.3 4.4 3.3	5.4 3.2 2.2 33.0	16.2 13.3 3.0 21.4
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	606 183		12.8	8.7 3.6	594 163		17.9 5.5	11.6		1.5	.8	2.0
HECHANICS AND REPATRERS	175 248		3.7 5.2	4.0	174 237		· 5.3	5.0	11	1.7	.8	1.4
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	27 140	4.1 3.3 2.2	6.8 .6 5.0 1.5 1.7	3.5 .2 .5 .5	255 27 114 43 70	5.3 4.2 3.1	7.7 .8 3.4 1.3 2.1	4.1 .2 .7 .4 2.8	66 25 28 13	1.5 1.6 1.5 1.8	4.7 - 1.8 2.0	2.2 •1 •B 1.4
RANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES ORIVERS AND DELIVERY WORKERS OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	196 171 25	5,5	4.2 3.6	3,5 3,5	17D 146 25	5.1	5.1 4.4	4.4 4.3	26 26	8.6 9.4 (¹)	1.8	1.5
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	197	4.1	4.2	5.2	176	4.2	5.3	6.7	. 21	4.0	1.5	1.7
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	30		.6	1.0	-	1	-	-	30		2.1	3.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD CLEANING SERVICE FOOD SERVICE HEALTH SERVICE PRESONAL SERVICE PROTECTIVE SERVICE	129 195 47 51	5.3 4.4 2.6 2.9	12.1 2.7 4.1 1.0 1.1 3.2	13.3 1.9 6.8 .8 1.7 2.2	346 102 70 10 16 148	6.B 4.9 6.0 3.B	10.4 3.1 2.1 .3 .5 4.5	9.9 1.5 4.2 .1 1.1 3.0	227 27 125 37 36	2.8 4.2 2.3 2.7	16.1 1.9 8.9 2.6 2.5	21.4 2.6 13.1 2.5 3.1
ARHERS AND FARM MANAGERS	107		2.3	11.7	103		3.1 1.8	15.6	16		1.1	2.5

¹ Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table E. Occupation and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	00000	PATION O			OCCUP/		SECONDAR		
		WAGE AND	SALARY ARY JOB	EMPLOY-		WAGE AND SALARY IN PRIMARY JOB		SELF- EMPLOY- ED IN	
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP		WAGE AND SALARY IN SEC- ONDARY JOB 1	SELF EMPLOY- ED IN SECOND- ARY JDB	AND	TOTAL	WAGE AND SALARY IN SEC- ONDARY JOB 1	SELF- EMPLOY- ED IN SECOND- ARY JOB	PRIMARY JOR, WAGE AND	
ALL OCCUPATION GROUPS: NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	4,724 100.0				4,724 100.0	2,824 100.0			
ROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS. ANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM ALES WORKERS. LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS. PERATI AND KINDRED WORKERS. PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT RANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM. RIVATE MOUSEMBLOLD WORKERS.	24.0 11.4 6.1 13.9 12.8 6.8 4.2	9.6 6.2 17.1 9.7 7.3 3.7 4.7	14.4 5.7 10.5 18.7 6.8 5.5 3.8	12.8 7.3 1.4 11.1 1.9 1.5	19.7 10.4 10.9 9.6 8.7 3.5 3.5 5.2	8.6 10.7 13.0 7.1 4.1 4.3 6.2	13.7 11.8 3.5 11.7 2.5 1.1	8.3 7.2 9.4 8.7 3.5 9.6	
HOUSEHOLD	12.1 2.3 1.6	· -	.1	33.9	13.3 11.7 2.4	.4	34.3		

¹ Includes a small number of persons who are unpaid family workers on their primary job and wage and salary workers on their secondary job.

Table F. Major occupation group of secondary job, by major occupation group of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

					MAJOR C	CCUPATIO	N GROUP	OF SECON	DARY JOB				
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF PRIMARY JOB	ALL OCCUPA- TION GROUPS	PROFES- SIONAL, TECHNI- CAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	ERS AND ADMINI- STRAT- ORS,	SALES	CLERIC- AL AND KINDRED	CRAFT AND	OPERA- TIVES, EXCEPT	TRANS- PORT EQUIP- MENT OPERA- TIVES	LABOR- ERS, EXCEPT FARM	PRIVATE	SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSE- HOLD	FARMERS AND FARM MANAG- ERS	FARM LABOR- ERS AN SUPER- VISORS
ALL OCCUPATION GROUPS .	100.0	19.7	10.4	10.9	9,6	8.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	1.0	13.3	11.7	2.4
ROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	47.8	9.5	9.6	7.2	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	-	7.8	8.4	.5
ANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	17.0	24.5	14.0	7.7	5.5 5.9	1.8	3.4	2.8 5.3	•2.	7.2 12.3	14.1	1.9
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	16.8	6.9	15.9	26.7 3.2	2.0 25.8	1.9	2.5	3.1 5.7	2.5	13.7 7.4	6.8 23.8	1.3
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100.0	6.6	8.3	10.6	4.8	10.6	10.5	4.3	4.2	2.2	19.6	16.0	2.4
OPERATIVES	100.0	7.3 6.3 (1)	10.3	9.2 7.7 (1)	3.8 · 3.2 (1)	13.0	,4.9 6.8 (1)	10.7 3.8 (1)	7.9 22.0	(1)	14.8 12.8 (1)	19.2 15.2 (1)	1.9
ERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	100.0	8.6 6.5	5.5 13.6	7.9 5.5	9.2 11.7	9.0 11.7	3.8 7.9	5.8 13.2	7.2 10.2	3.6	33.3 5.4	3.7	13.3
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	100.0	4.5		8.0	2.9	8.2	4.9	6.8	11.6	.5	11.3	29.6	11.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table G. Total hours worked, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	TOTAL		T	OTAL HOL	RS WORKE	D .	
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	1 TO 34	35 T0 40	41 TO 48	49 T0 54	55 T0 59	60 OR MORE
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	14.8	8.0	17.8	15.3	10.0	34.1
GRICULTURE '	100.0	12.8	6.2	5.1 (3)	13.8	7.2	55.1
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	5.7 14.9 14.2	8.0 7.9	3.6 18.3 18.7	13.8 15.3 15.5	6.4 10.2 10.2	70.4 33.3 33.4
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	6.2 5.5	9.4 3.3	21.3 21.5	18.0 15.7	8.8 12.1	36.4 41.8
DURABLE GOODS	100.0	8.2 9.6	3.0 3.7 6.2	22.0 20.7 17.2	19.1 9.8 21.2	12.3 11.6 10.5	39.5 46.0 35.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	24.3	9.2	16.3 13.7	15.2 21.5	7.6 14.5	27.4 35.5
RETAIL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100.0	28.5 8.6 19.8	10.6 10.5 10.2	1740 20.0 19.5	13.3 13.6 14.5	5.6 10.8 8.8	25.0 36.4 27.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	100.0	17.2	9.1	20.3	15.8 13.3	10.6	27.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.0	6.6 8.3	6.6 7.9	13.7 11.2	20.0	15.6	43.0 38.1 45.5
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	5.7 27.9	10.0	15.1	11.6 12.7	9.4	29.7

Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

Table H. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

ERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL		HOURS	WORKED A	T SECOND	ARY JOB	
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF SECONDARY JOB		1 TO 7	8 TO 14	15 TO 21	22 T0 34	35 OR MORE	MEDIAN HOURS
ALL INDUSTRIES	. 100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
GRICULTURE	. 100.0	19.3	25.7	24.4	16,8	13.7	15
RICULTURE	. 100.0	24.0	27.6	23,2	16.8	8.4	14
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	. 100.0	17.2	25.1	25.5	17.3	14.9	16
NAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	. 100.0	27.6	30.3	26.0	11.0	5.1	12
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS1	. 100.0	26.2	30.3	27.2	11.3	5.0	13
CONSTRUCTION	. 100.0	10.1	33.8	34.6	16.3	5.1	15
MANUFACTURING	. 100.0	19.4	27.3	34.3	5.3	13.7	15
DURABLE GOODS	. 100.0	21.9	20.4	37.5	4.6	15.6	15
NONDURABLE GOODS	• (2) i	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	. 100.0 ;	14.4	39.8	29.1	8.1	8,6	13
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	. 100.0	18.7	28.3	33.1	15.8	4.2	15
WHOLESALE		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
RETAIL	. 100.0	18.8	29.3	32.0	16.2	3.8	14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	. 100.0	31.0	33.3	21.9	11.7	2.1	11
SERVICES	. 100.0	34.9	29.8	22.2	8.9	4.3	11
SERVICES	• · (²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(2)	(2)	(2)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	100.0	22.1	26.3	33.4	12.4	5.7	14
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	100.0	36.3	38.7	17.4	5.7	1.8	9
OTHER SERVICES		31.7	30.3	22.6	10.0	5.4	11
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		34.0	28.7	22.7	9.9	4.7	11
FEDERAL		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(+)	(2)
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	36.1	24.2	23.1	8.3	6.3	10
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS		31.7	30.4	22.5	9.8	5.6	11

^{&#}x27;Includes a small number of workers in mining not shown separately.

³ Includes a small number of workers in mining, not nown separately.

² Percent and median hours not shown where base

Table I. Hours worked at secondary job, by occupation of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	TOTAL AT		HOURS	WORKED A	T SECOND	ARY JOB	
QUORD NOITAGUODO ROLAM BOL YRADNODSZ 70		1 T0 7	r. To 14	15 TO 21	22 T0 34	J5 OR MORE	MEDIAN HOURS
TOTAL	100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	36.2	31.9	20.7	7.4	3.9	10
ANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	24.8	27.2	22.9	16.2	8.9	13
ALES WORKERS	100.0	31.2	28.6	27.6	10.4	2.2	12
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	27.2	30.0	29.9	10.8	2.1	12
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS		20.4	31.7	31.3	10.4	6.1	14
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT		17.1	27.6	26.9	11.9	16.5	15
RANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES		11.1	39.7	34.7	8.1	6.4	14
ABORERS. EXCEPT FARM		26.8	29.0	28.2	12.7	3.2	13
ERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	100.0	27.2	30.0	25.4	12.4	5.0	12
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	100.0	17.2	24.7	24.8	17.7	15.6	16
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	100.0	24.5	28.4	22.8	14.4	9.9	13

Table J. Hours worked at secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	TOTAL		HOURS	WORKED A	T SECOND	ARY JOB	
AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN	AT WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	1 70 7	8 TO 14	15 T0 21	22 T0 34	35 OR HORE	MEDIAN HOURS
BOTH SEXES			1				
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
WHITE	100.0 100.0 100.0	26.8 19.7 15.9	30.0 23.9 39.8	25.4 29.5 25.4	11.5 18.9 8.8	6.3 8.0 10.1	12 16 13
16 TO 24 YEARS	100.0 100.0 100.0	30.1 39.4 25.6 26.6 23.3 23.9	30.1 33.7 28.4 30.2 28.0 29.7	26.9 19.9 30.3 24.5 28.2 24.5	9.2 4.5 11.5 12.3 12.3 13.1	3.6 2.5 4.2 6.4 8.8 4.6	12 9 13 12 14 13
55 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	28.6 29.3 25.8	30.0 26.8 44.3	26.4	12.6	5.0	12
MEN					i		_
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100.0	23.4 23.4 22.7 19.2	30.1 21.9 40.1	26.2 25.7 29.5 23.9	13.0 12.8 17.4 8.7	7.9 7.8 8.6 8.1	13 15 12
WOMEN	1				ļ		
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER .	. 100.0	33.2	29.5	24.7	9.3	3.2	11
WHITE	100.0	34.6 13.8 (1)	29.5 27.9 (1)	24.6 29.7 (1)	8.5 21.8 (1)	2.7 6.8 (1)	11 16 (1)

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table K. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by industry and class of worker of primary job, May 1979

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	TOTAL WITH		Hours	WORKED	AT PRIHĀ	RY JOB	
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	2 JOBS OR MORE	1 T0 21	22 T0 34	35 T0 39	40	41 TO 48	49 OR MORE
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	15.8	12.4	6.3	39.1	11.1	15.4
GRICULTURE ¹	100.0	12.1	16.2	4.6	9.7	7.1	50,3
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	18.0	18.6	21.7	3.5	14.9	4.4	36.9
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	9.0	7.9	6.0	6.6	9.4	61.1
ONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100.0	15.9	12,2	6.4	40.4	11.2	13.9
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS 2		15.0	12.1	6.5	41.6	11.2	13.6
CONSTRUCTION		9.4	12.2	4.0	46.1	12.2	16.0
MANUFACTURING	100.0	5.3	6.7	5.6	52.6	17.5	1,2.3
DURABLE GOODS		4.5	6.0	4.6	54.6	19.6	10.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	6.6	8.1	7.2	49.2	13.7	15.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		12.2	12.6	2.2	46.2	9,9	16.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		22.2	18.3	5.2	26.9	13.5	13.9
WHOLESALE		10.7	8.3	4.3	39.6	17.5	19.6
RETAIL	100.0	25.5	21.3	5.5	23.2	12.3	12.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		16.1	12.9	10.1	33.9	11.4	15.6
SERVICES	100.0	20.8	13.0	8.6	39.0	6.9	11.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		19.6	9.8	11.6	44.3	5.3	9.4
OTHER SERVICES	100.0	21.8	15.8	6.0	34.4	8.3	13.7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		7.8	7.8	6.7	51.6	10.1	15.9
FEDERAL		12.8	4.5	6.3	64.5	4.7	7.3
STATE AND LOCAL.		5.2	9.6	7.0	45.0	13.0	20.3
SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	100.0	34.3	14.4	3,8	15.8	11.6	20.0

Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

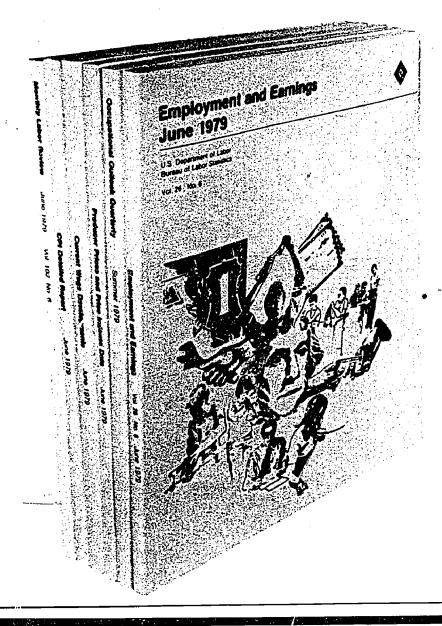
Table L. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by occupation group of primary job, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)	TOTAL		HOURS	WORKED	AT PRIMA	RY JOB	
OCCUPATION GROUP OF PRIMARY JOB		1 T0 21	22 T0 34	35 10 39	40	41 T0 48	49 OR MORE
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	15.8	12.4	6.3	39.1	1171	15.4
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	100.0	15.5 20.7	11.9	7.4 13.3	42.8 49.1	8.2 6.1	14.3 6.0
KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	13.4	14.7	5.0	40.2	9.0	17.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM SALES WORKERS	100.0	9.4 21.3 21.7	7.3 13.8 16.4	5.5 5.9 10.4	34.2 26.6 39.0	16.4 13.0 7.6	27.2 19.3 4.9
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERSCAFT WORKERS CARPENTERS AND CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	100.0	5.3 7.8 5.6 3.4	8.6 13.4 9.6 4.7	5.0 6.3 2.6 5.7	53.7 50.7 48.0 59.7	15.0 9.6 16.8 17.5	12.4 12.2 17.4 9.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100.0	9.5 16.5 18.8 (1)	8.2 17.8 19.6 (1)	4.1 1.0 1.2	47.2 32.3 30.1 (1)	17.8 12.1 11.4	13.2 20.3 18.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	18.6	10.5	8,8	42.7	8.8	10,5
SERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	100.0	27.1	16.0	4.3	33.9	8.5	10.2
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS		9.1 (1)	7.9	6.0	7.8 (1)	9.4	59.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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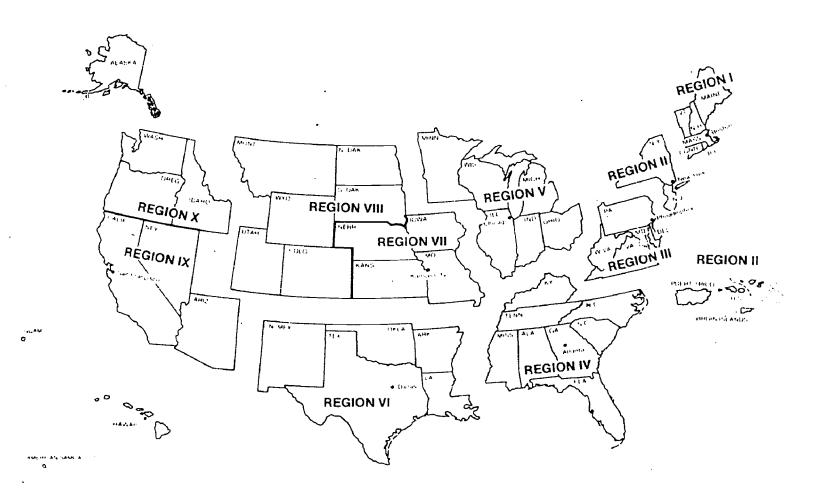


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